## HEALTHFUL TENEMENTS.

The London Peabody Fund To Be Emulated in This City.

A NOBLE SCHEME.

Report of the Mayor's Committee of Nine.

The notice which has been drawn to the evils of ment house system as it exists in New York by the public meeting held in the Cooper Institute on February 28, and by the subsequent sgitation of the subject in the newspapers and the pulpit, seems likely to bear a beneficent fruitage to the thousands difference or selfishness of capitalists. The committee of nine appointed by the Mayor on the occasion mentioned to devise measures for effecting a tenement house reform have made a preliminary report, wherein they favor three methods of beginning good work-viz., first, by moving the Legislatu to take action enforcing a greater regard on the part of the landlords for the preservation of the health of their tenants; second, by the formation of a stock company under the Limited Liabilities act for the erection of improved dwellings, and, third, for the creation of a trust fund for the construction and maintenance of model tenement houses, the net proceds to be applied to the augmentation of the same ANOTHER PEABODY FUND.

The formation of the stock company is now as sured, and it is likely to be very successful. It will be managed in a manner similar to the London stock companies, not with a view to large for the greatest health and con fort of the inmates comportable with a reasonprofit. The third proposition, that of a fund, is really the most important, if properly carried out, it will prove a practical means of bestowing incalculable bless ings. It is in the development of this scheme, in-deed, that the committee are most particularly in-They mean that, if possible, it shall equal in extent and efficiency the famous Peabody fund in London. They rightly judge that there is reason why, among the wealthy men w York, a score or more may not found whose generosity and love of their kind shall prompt them to do together for this city what George Peabody did singly for London. The amount of the proposed fund is \$1,000,000. Sub-criptions are not to be lower than \$5,000, but they will not be considered as irrevocable until the sum of \$250,000 has been obtained. Already, before the lication of any of the details of the plan, a large ercentage of the required capital is pledged, many minent citizens coming forward with cheerful acrity. When the merits of the project become more fully known there will probably be plenty of enthusiasm among the well-to-do classes in giving it countenance and support. Yesterday the first circulars were sent out and numerous responses to them are expected in a few days.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the full report of the committee:—

At a public meeting held at Cooper Union, on Friday, chrunry 28, 1879, the Mayor in the chair, the following eleminy 28, 1879, the Mayor in the cast, the was adopted seed ution was adopted .

"That the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of interfor the purpose of devising measures to carry tenesant house reform into effect, such committee to have ower to add to their number."

The committee appointed under this resolution respectully submit the following preliminary report:—

In their opinion the subject is broadly divided into three

mates.

II. With reference to the erection of new and improved dwellings, so as to provide better accommodation than the present tenement houses can give; and III. Whether any relief can be obtained from rapid

III. Whether any relief can be obtained from rapid transit.

I. The first head involves the consideration of the existing laws—how far they are sufficient to deal with the admitted exils of the system, what additional legislation is necessary to supplement the powers of the Board of Health and whether the manicipal arrangements for cleansing and caring for the streets and removing the dirt and garhage in the tonument house portions of the city are satisfactory. On these points the committee are satisfaed that the existing laws do not insure sufficient light, air or ventilation; that more open space is required on each lot; that no deficite provision is made against evercowding, and that further power is necessary to enforce the requirements of the law.

The most important clauses in the proposed bill are those relating to the rointroduction of the system of sanitary police and the licensing by the Board of Health of all

police and the licensing by the Board of Health of all tenement houses.

With respect to the last section of this head, which concerns the streets, a few remarks will be in place here. Their condition, especially in the most crowded tenement house quarters, is deplorable and calls for the urgent and immediate attention of those responsible for the government of the city. The streets form the only playground for thousands of children, and the accumulations of lifth and garbage are not only a disgrace to this community, but entail direct and Indirect evils of the gravest importance to the inhabitants. The removal of asked and garbage, as we have found, is performed in an irregular and inadequate manner, causing annoyance and discomfort, while it prevents all attempts at cleanliness and mentness in these localities. These facts, however, are known to all.

A bill on this subject has been introduced into the Assembly, and another is now before the Committee on Cities, which would offect many improvements in the system if the becomes law.

II, Your committee think that in donling with any large

becomes law.

Nour committee think that in donling with any large system of improved tenement houses the ordinary city lot should be put out of consideration. The recent competition for price plans for a building on land measuring 20x100 feet seems to show that such a house c.a. not be assisfactory when four families must live on the same floor. Larger pieces of land, more capital and blocks of houses are necessary to enable those who depend on their daily wages for their living to find proper family accommodation at moderate prices.

daily wages for their living to find proper unity as an modation at moderate prices.

Your committee, moreover, are satisfied that such build ings might be built so as to pay as an investment of capital, independently of their moral advantages. They for their consider the present an exceptionally favorable time for undertaking an enterprise of this nature.

First-Your committee therefore recommend (1) the formation of one or more stock companies, under the Limited Liabilities act, for the erection of such improved dwellings, to be conducted on a strictly commercial basis:

object, y have prepared the details of these two plans, and y have prepared the details of further operations. It them herewith as the basis of further operations. It committee are aware that much interest has been in what is called the Philadelphia mode of building houses, occupied and owned by workingmen. They re that such houses, to contain as rooms, can be built of the ride of the Harlem River (wards Twenty-three wenty-four at a selling price of \$3.58.9 to \$2.580, and inderstand that steps have already been taken in such

nd morals.

SEW TORK (SUGGESTED TITLE).

First—This association shall be called the Improved beelings Association of New York (imited), and organized under the Limited Liability act of 1879, of the State of

The capital to be \$500,000, with power to increase

Noth—The tenants to be subject to printed rules and regulations.

The jamitors or agents to be selected with great care from among these who will take a real interest in the tenants as well as in the general prosperity of the association routh—The association to be managed by a beard of nine directors, elected annually by the shareholders.

PREMANENT FUND FOR BUILDING IMPROVED DWELLINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1. The fund to be \$1.000,000, unifect to further increase by gift or reinvestment of its income. No subscription to be payable until \$2.00,000 have been subscribed.

2. Subscriptions to be in sums of \$5.000. The money, should the subscriptions become payable, to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, to the credit of the trustees of the permanent fund.

3. The subscribers, by one vote to each \$5.000 subscribed.

ted in a similar manner.

Trustee to hold any paid office in connection with et; nor shall any frustee receive payment for any rendered or sail any real estate or material to the Sworn statement of the condition of the trust to be every year.

dings to be erected in various parts of the
estantially built, to be planned so as to afford made public every year.

6. The buildings to be erected in various parts of the city, to be substantially built, to be planned so as to afford decent and bealthy homes.

7. The tenants to be subject to printed rules and regulations.

The janitors or agents to be selected with great care from among those who will take a real interest in the tenants as well as in the general prosperity of the association.

8. No runt to be allowed to fall into arrears. No liquor to be sold on the promises.

9. The trustees to be capable of receiving gifts and

legacios.
H. E. PELLEW.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr.,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
W. W. BAYARD CUTTING,
W. W. ASTOR.
R. T. AUCHMUTY.
NEW TORK, March 21, 1879.

W. W. ASTOR.

R. T. AUCHNUTY,
New York, March 21, 1879.

THE VARIED GOOD WHICH MAY RESULT.

Since their association together the committee have worked with the utmost harmony, and they express themselves as bound up, heart and soul, in the success of the scheme for a permanent building fund. "It will do good," remarked one of them, "in many different ways. Not only will the poor be provided with good homes, but examples of the proper construction will be set whenever any of our lengments are built, and they will remain as permanent models before the eyes of the capitalists. When the people compare with these the ones to which they have been accustomed they will forsake the latter as fast as they can find better quarters, and it will cease to be profitable to put up such abominable dwelkings as now disgrace our pretended civilization. A stock company, too, benevolently directed can do a vast deal of good, but only to the extent of its capital, whereas the permanent fund will be constantly increased, the proceeds being invested as rapidly as it accrues. The Peabody Fund in London has already doubled, I believe, since 1862. There is no reason why New York should not have the manufacture of all the articles de Paris which are used here: but some time ago, when an effort was made to induce a number of artisans at Worcester, Mass., to come to the city, they refused because of their dread of tenement house life. They said that they could not stand it. This illustrates the fact that the tenement house system has driven and kept away from New York a good many extensive and lucrative manufacturing, but the provincial towns are preferred for this industry, occause under the conditions there existing workunen and workwomen can afford to accept smaller wages, being assured of pleasanter homes at less expense.

"It think," continued the committeeman, "that the houses of the fund ought to by as widely separated

smaller wages, being assured of pleasanter homes at less expense.

"I think," continued the committeeman, "that the houses of the fund ought to be as widely separated as possible. Among other reasons, a popular movement might render some of them inferior as property, but could not affect them all in that way at the same time. Each of them will have a front of 100 feet, as it has been conclusively shown that a large tenement house cannot be built to advantage on a single lot. No architectural plans have yet been perfected for us."

VIEWS OF AN ENGINEER WHO HAS STUDIED THE SUBJECT OF TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM-PLAN OF AN IMPROVED HOUSE-LIGHT, AIR, VENTI-LATION AND PRIVACY SECURED.

At the present time many minds are busy seeking solution of the tenement house problem. The recent meetings at the Cooper Institute and elsewhere have aroused a public interest in the subject that promises to be fruitful in good results. A great deal of talk and discussion on the evil and demoralizing influences of the tenement house system has been had, yet so far few really practicable schemes have brought forward to remedy the abuses complained of. No doubt in time these will be forthcoming, as the subject is one that demands a great topic, for twenty years ago the subject of reformaearnestly agitated as it is to-day. All along, however, no scientific solution of the question has been reached. General Egbert L. Viele, the engineer, has given the puzzing theme considerable study, and in a talk yesterday with a HERALD reporter put forth some points on a new style of tenement construcsome points on a new style of tene ion and a method of improving the existing tene ments that must prove of interest to all who concern

"This work of reforming the tenement houses," said General Viele, "was begun as far back as the sociation was formed, and Professor M. Wetmore, Robert H. McCurdy, Frederick E. Mather, Frederick S. Winston, Stephen Smith and myself were mem pers of the council. We continued our labors from that time until four years after, when we secured the passage of an act by the Legislature constituting the present Board of Health. In the meantime we set to work to secure a thorough inspection of all the tenement houses in the city. This was a long and laborious undertaking. We employed Mr. Halliday, assistants to visit every house in the entire city containing more than one family, and to report upon the condition, architecture and personal characteristics of the people residing in them. That

"Have you observed any improvements since then in tenement houses ?"

"Well, the traditional tenement house, lacking every sanitary safeguard, still abounds, but there have been many improvements made through the efforts of philanthropic and practical men, and in some instances, especially in London, the problem has met with a successful solution."

"What do you expect from the present agitation?" "It will undoubtedly help along the work of securing the erection of a better class of houses for the poor, but it seems to me very little practical in-formation has been added to the knowledge already possessed.

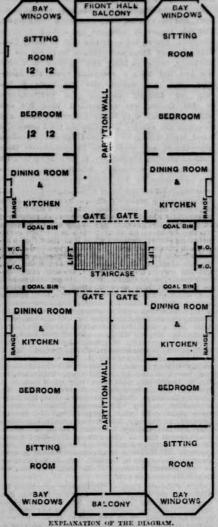
A CITY IN WHICH ARCHITECTS ARE NEEDED. "It is very possible in the popular agitation of any subject to exaggerate unimportant points and overlook those that require most consideration, and that appears to have been the difficulty so far in the discussion of this matter. We must not overlook the act that the very existence of a large city necessarily involves a dense population. People come together in large cities because of the advantages that accrue to them from the presence of great numbers, and it is absolutely necessary to their purposes that they should be in as close proximity to their business and labor as possible. Out of this has grown the tenement house system, which is not really bad in itselfbut only in the way in which it is conducted. The original fault is with the so-called architect. The greater portion of this class are mere draughts A few of them have common sense ideas, but most of them have no original conceptions at all, or have very extravagant and outre fancies. The whole ar-chitecture of New York shows this, where splendid opportunities have been literally wasted on every side. Recently a number of persons were appointed to examine and pass upon 200 plans of as many different architects for a tenement house to be built on a twenty-five foot lot, and like the three Scotch philosophers who undertook to determine why a fish did not displace an amount of water equal to its bulk, they forgot the important factor that 2,000 square feet could not possibly be used as a home for four families under any circumstances of decency or convenience. This matter is under consideration by the recently organized Society of Municipal Engineers, and I can assure you that the plans they propose will have something more than imaginary ventilation."

and I can assure you that the plans they propose will have something more than imaginary ventilation."

SCHEMES FOR AN IMPROVED STYLE OF TENEMENT.

"What might be your proposition for an improved style of tenement dwelling?"

"It is very possible, in my opinion, to erect upon a lot 35x100 feet, or say three houses on four lots 100x100, which will accommodate four families on one floor with comfort, privacy, air, ventilation and all the conveniences that may be possessed by the most fortunate. On such a lot a building, according to location costing say including the land from \$25,000 to \$30,000, could be constructed after this plan. It should have an interior court in the centre of the lot lighted from above with a glass dome having proper ventilating appliances. Here the staircase would be placed and made to connect with each floor by platforms and standing independent of the surrounding walls. The building would be divided longitudinally through the centre by a partition wall extending as far as the interior court from front and rear. This partition wall would create two independent hallways, into which the rooms of the several families would open and still be perfectly secluded and free from observation. The entrance to each hallway opening on the landing of the interior staircase would be furnished with an iron grated door, closing with a catch, and thus securing to each family the greatest privacy possible. In this hallway the children could be turned out to play when the mother is working at her domestic chores without coming in contact with other children or giving annoyance to anybody. Windows are placed at the ends of the halls; and it is quite evident that a current of air, if any is to be had, will be constantly passing through. Even in summer, when there is little air stirring outside, the difference in temperature on each side of the house will produce the necessary draught, while stronger currents will pass through these halls when there is



"This diagram," continued General Viele, "represents the floor of a tevement house on a lot 35x100, leaving space for a yard at the rear of 14 feet. The first or pround floor is devoted to business stores and janitor's quarters, and, by the and janitor's quarters, and, by the way, I don't think any tenement house should be allowed to exist without a janitor, who can produce a certificate from the Board of Health and Police Board as to his qualifications. This floor is arranged for four families, allowing three rooms 12x12 leet to each. The middle room is lighted with a window on both sides and a transom over the door. The window in the rear room opens into the court, in which are located the water closets, coal bins and a lift for elevating the coal. The front rooms are lighted by bay windows, thus receiving air and light from three different directions, and the balconies at the end of the hall give opportunity for placing plants there in the summer. The halls are divided by a solid petition. Allowing six floors to a house and four families to a floor at an average rent of \$10 a month the landlord would be in the yearly receipt of \$2.880, a sum equal to the rent of a first class house up town costing double as much to build. So that capital his every inducement to go into a speculation of this kind, which will not only prove a pecuniary success, but a most essential benefit to the moral and physicial health of the city."

IMPROVING THE EXISTING TENEMENTS.

"What plan would you devise, General, for improving the condition of the existing tenement houses?" Where ventilation has been attempted in the tonement houses already constructed the result has been a failure, because the effort was made to get vertical currents of air to ascend through narrow flues in which the cold air is more likely to descend than the foul air in the rooms to rise, and, as a matter of course, the tenants shut off these descending currents of cold air, resulting in no ventilation at all. In those houses where there are no hallways running through from front to rear horizontal currents of air can be carried through on a line with the cellings in galvanised iron pipes, having openings."

"Won't hose houses that strott has passed openings."

"Won'd have been built a number of y

for a long time previously."

"Where lies the great difficulty in securing a reform in tenement house construction?"

"Well, you see the extreme value of land in New York makes tenement houses a necessity. They have sprung up within a comparatively short time, and have now become so numerous, and the amount of capital invested in them is so enormous, and the interest paid to owners in the shape or rent is so great, that it seems almost an impossibility to accomplish any reform. These tenements are almost invariably so constructed as to make even tolerable ventilation entirely out of the question. If this city were not more favorably located for health than almost any other city on earth nobedy could live here. Let the same state of things exist in New Orleans and it would be decimated at once, and so would London. The fifth and edor of some of the tenement houses in this city are unimagined by respectable folks, and it is ne wonder that more people die in New York than in almost any other city on the face of the globe. Our tenements for the masses are so constructed as to shut out the light and make ventilation an impossibility, while the surroundings without are made to combine the very elements of death."

"Who are the men to undertake this reform?"

"Well, it won't do to depend for the agitation of this subject on consulting pumbers with patent traps. It must be taken in hand by men of broad views and ample means, who can see a good investment united to a philanthropic object."

#### A REPENTANT EMIGRANT.

Among the steerage passengers who arrived on the steamship Adriatic from Liverpool, on Friday last, was an Irishman, forty-two years of age, named liquor, descried his wife and five children on the other side, leaving them without a penny. He was exceedingly penitent over this action on his part, and in piteous terms begged to be sent back to his family. His story was as follows:—He occupied a and in piteous terms begged to be sent back to his family. His story was as follows:—He occupied a small farm in the county Waterford, Ireland, and by means of it managed to earn subsistence for his wife and httle ones. Times were so hard that he did not have money enough to buy seed to plant on his ground, and, with the consent of his wife, he determined to dispose of two cows, the last of his stock. About three weeks ago he started with the animals for the fair of Clonneid, where he disposed of them to a farmer for the sum of £20. Unfortunately for himself he went on a spree, and did not remember any of his wanderings until he woke up one morning and found that he was in Queenstown. He started to make a tour of the city, and, during his ramble, came across an acquaintance from the same part of the country as himself. Together they went on a glorious drunk and Glecson was persuaded to come to America. He purchased two steerage tickets—one for his friend and the other for himself—and the pair took passage in the stemship Adriatic. He was thoroughly saturated with whiskey at the fime, and during the voyage was attacked with delirium tremens, becoming so violent that the officers of the ship were forced to put him in a stratigacket. Before his arrival he was brought tack to his proper senses, and remorse over the desertion of his family made him almost crazy. His £20 were all gone, having paid £12 12s. for the passage tickets and spent the rest in drink.

Superintendent Jackson will send Glecaon back to Ireland without delay.

#### WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, requests that the people of the city will not waste the Croton water. The reservoirs are at present pretty low, and an economical use of the Croton will help to increase the volume.

#### CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1879. The following were the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day :--

# ALARMED OFFICIALS.

Wild Rumors Circulating About Mayor Cooper's Proposed Action.

THREATENED REMOVALS.

What the Municipal Society Say About Street Cleaning Abuses.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS' CRITICISM

The Right To Be Heard by Counsel Guaranteed by the Constitution.

Yesterday was a comparatively dull day at the City Hall. The batch of rumors started on Friday last, by which it was made to appear that various Tammany officia's, including even the head of the organization, Comptroller Kelly, were to be removed by Mayor Cooper, excited universal comment. Other official decapitations were to follow Mr. Kelly's removal, and the entire patronage of the city, so far as it could be, was to be placed at the disposal of the combination city government. But these rumors were all set at rest by the positive denial of Mayor Cooper. In consequence of this the frequenters of the Mayor's office found but little to occupy themselves about yesterday, except the fact that Mayor Cooper had not taken action upon the charges made against Police Commissioners Smith, Erhardt and Nichols. Various constructions were put upon the delay of the Mayor. It was said that His Honor was afraid to send the documents to Governor Robinson for many reasons. It was said that chief among these was the fact that certain prominent lawyers claimed that nothing that was not part of the record. and was contained in the charges made against the three Commissioners, could be transmitted to

All of the memoranda of His Honor was intended to be placed before the Governor, but, in view of the fact that there appears to be some doubt as to the legality of this action, Mr. Cooper, it is said, has preferred to wait a while before t king decided neasures to remove the three Commissioners. Those who claimed to be in possession of all the facts gave as an additional reason for the Mayor's delay his fear of the lawyers going before the Supreme Court and obtaining a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings at the public hearing given by the Mayor on Wednesday last.

By many it was thought that General Smith, President of the Police Board, will escape the Executive guillotine. It was urged in sustaining this point that it will be shown that General Smith has en, for instance, opposed to the course of Captain Williams, and that his efforts at reform were defeated in the Board; further, that he was months ago in favor of cleaning the streets by contract, but that his desire in this respect lacked co-operation not only among his colleagues, but also on the part of the Mayor, to whom General Smith made th

informed a Heral preporter that his client's atten-tion had been called to the statement in the newspapers emanating from the Mayor's office to the effect that in his tours of observation for material to be used against the Commissioners the Mayor had been accompanied by Mr. Henry E. Pellew and Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr. These gentlemen, he said, had been considerably annoyed by the use of their names in this connection. Their object, he stated, in accompanying Mayor Cooper in his pilgrimages house system as developed at the recent meeting held at the Cooper Institute, and not to collect data about the filthy streets to be used against the Police Commissioners. Commissioners Smith and Nichols were at the Central Office early in the day, but they had no news to impart. Later in the day General Smith had an interview with his counsel at the lat ter's downtown office.

Late last evening the Mayor said that the papers in the removal cases had not been sent to Albany. never made "predictions." Among the many methods adopted by Mayor Cooper to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the management of the Street Cleaning Bureau was to examine all reports or documents that had been prepared bearing on

Street Cleaning Bureau was to examine all reports or documents that had been prepared bearing on the subject. The principal evidence against the bureau was obtained from an ably prepared report of a committee of the New York Municipal Society, read before that body on January 7, 1878. It was gotten up by Messrs. Thatcher M. Adams and Jackson S. Schultz. Mr. Adams is a trequent caller on Mr. Cooper, and has supplied him, it is said, with much valuable information.

AN ALSURD EXCUSE.

One of the many excuses offered by the Street Cleaning Bureau for their neglect to properly clean the streets has been to the effect that the stuff could not be taken to sea; that if they attempted to do so they would be arrested and punished by a State officer, known as the Shore Inspector, who had complete jurisdiction over the matter. This excuse is treated in the following manner in the report to the Municipal Society:—

In the judgment of your committee not one conce of this city a reluse need be taken to sea or damped into the waters of the East or North River or of Long island Sound. The garbage, once separated—and it is but ten per cent of the whole amount of city retuse; the restude—aslass and street sweepings—are not offal, putrid or offensive matter within the status, and need not be encared; withinke for filling if at all. X the office of available for that normal and the contract of a weepings have a certain value as now and a first encared and the sea sea believe to heat these materials mignt without offence be established in the city or on inade hard by to be acquired for the purpose, and if it were once known that these two materials could be found in quantities at certain known places and at fixed prices a market would soon be established for them.

The garbage, taken when fresh and without admixture, commands a ready sale at prices which will nearly pay the

icit.

The garbage, taken when fresh and without admixture mimands a ready sale at prices which will nearly pay the

them.

The garbage, taken when fresh and without admixture, commands a ready sale at prices which will nearly pay the expenses of its collection. Your committee, accompanied by two of the Police Commissioners, visited an establishment at East New York, seven miles back of Long Island city, where large quantities of swine are raised for market on the garbage supplied from three or four hotels of this city. The proprietor pays these hotels about \$4.000 per annum for their ashes and garbage (the former screened supplying him with all the fuel for his machinery), and removes them this long distance between nine and twelve excels right.

When confronted with the Police Commissioners he professed himself ready to purchase all the garbage they could deliver to him at any vacant island on Long Island Sound. Subsequently your committee procured a perfectly responsible man, who offered to receive on the docks and carry away at his own expenses all the garbage of the city. He has subsequently offered, and his offer reappears in the Hasaxh of December 20, 1877, to collect and remove all the garbage for a period of ten years at \$1,000 per year. This contract, however, the Corporation Counsel holds the Police Board have no power to make, and, therefore, no action was taken in regard to it. Nour committee cute the offer as showing that the garbage can be readily disposed of if once asparated and secured. That this separation can be effected by persistent and homest efforts, conducted on a proper system, your committee to not the slightest doubt.

HOW IT COULD HE DONE.

deabt.

How it could be pone.

The report then goes on and recites various ways in which the separation might be made without much, if any trouble. In speaking on the subject, the establishment of a force charged with the collection of garbage alone is advocated.

the establishment of a force charged with the collection of garbage alone is advocated.

As this constitutes but ten per cent of the city refuse, continue Messrs. Adams and Schultz, it is life to claim that double the present number of carts would be required to secure its removal. Each garbage cart should be closed with a tign-fitting life, should be distinctively painted and lettered and should nake its daily rounds at specified hours with exact panetnality. Each cart should have at least two men appointed to it, who, if garbage is not brought out for removal, should enter houses to seek for it. Householders should be notified of the boar of the proposed arrival of the cart and directed to place the garbage in separate vessels ready for removal by it. Any default to comply with this direction should be promptly removed—it must be remembered that the Police Commissioners would have, in addition to the cartmen, the whole police force at their disposal for this purpose—and whatever penalty is imposed for such assault should be rigidily enforced. In Boston, where this separase collection is searried well night to perfection, the penalty \$5\$ for each offence is imposed not upon the tenant in the tonement house, but upon the landlord, and the penalty has seidem to be enforced but once. The entire cost of collecting garbage in Boston for 1876, with a force of 150 men, was \$70,030, from which is to be deducted \$50,030 received from sales, making the net cost \$40,030.

After giving the results of the operation of the contract system in electing the streets, as practised in Philadelphia, the report further says:—

in Philadelphia, the report jurther says:—

A more grievous case of mismanagement in office is rarely exhibited, and when, in addition to this, we see that the Police Department not only makes no efforts to separate garbage from other refuse, but actually encourages and metres its admixtare, we cannot listed with much patience to the reiterated clamor for more legislation and a longer purse as remedies for the evils of which it is practically the suther. Nor do we consider that the want of dumplog places is a valid excuse for its

In a proper and business-like method.

GRAYE CHARGES.

Among the other matters that were, it is said, brought to the notice of His Honor, were charges to the effect that the Street Cleaning Bureau is managed rather in the interests of party than of clean streets; that its chief office is to provide sinecures for ward politicians and those of higher grade behind them in power; that much of the public moneys disbursed by its managers goes to men who yield little, if any, value in return, and that the money so diverted from its legitimate object should, if rightly and properly expended, suffice not only to keep this city abundantly clean and purchase all necessary material for so doing, but yield a surplus for return to the city treasury at the end of the year. The report continues:—

We further charge that the wages paid laborers

treasury at the end of the year. The report continues:—

We further charge that the wages paid laborers are excessive, much above the merit of employee, and greater than those laborers could command from any private employer; that such wages are paid knowingly by the Police Board with full cognizance of such facts, and are so paid for political purposes; that the appointments to office and employment in labor in to degree depend upon the merits of the candidate or its ability to fill the vacant place; that year appointments and employment in power in minicipal politics, to whose commands the Police Commissioners are forced to lend an obedient ear at neril of their own peace, if not of their places, it case of non-compliance. We charge that under this system anything like proper organization, rigid economy and due discharge of duty has no place; that, in one word, the apprepriations of the department are wasted, and that nothing tike adequate value is rendered therefor. These are grave charges, but we do not advance them without proof.

When the care of the streats was committed to the Police Board one reason for the change was that, baving control of a large body of organized men already under pay, they could utilize them as inspectors and oversoers of the laborers to be employed. The statute authorizes the Board to appoint agents and employes to perform such dutles the police force, and the implication here shows clearly chough the prevailing idea in the minus of those who dratted the bill. Now, the fact is that the only duty regarding street cleaning performed by members of the police force proper with the exception of the officers named in the report, is the reporting by patrolmen of streets which in their judgment need attention.

The report then gives comparative statements of the cost of cleaning the streets in various large

police force proper with the exception of the officers named in the reports, is the reporting by patrolmen of streets which in tactr judgment need attention.

The report then gives comparative statements of the cost of cleaning the streets in various large cities and closes by publishing a list of the employes of the street Cleaning Bureau.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

At the Register's and County Clerk's offices there was a throng of ward politicians who stood on guard until the doors were closed late in the afternoon, anxiously awaiting news of the latest developments in what the politicians call "the circus." At the office of the County Clerk there was a throng of Mr. Thompson's personal and political friends, all of whom seemed in a fever of nervous expectancy respecting the rumors that a warrant of arrest against the newly appointed official would be served during the day, and the presence of half a dozen policemen guarding the portals of the office did not have the effect of allaying the disquietude felt on this score. Late in the afternoon Mr. Thompson drove up to the Court House after an absence of an hour or two, and promulgated three changes in the personnel of the office. These were the removal of John E. Wade, Mechanics' Lien Clerk, and the appointment in his place of ex-Assembly district; John A. Slevin, a brother of Alderman Slevin, of the Fourteenth ward, was removed from the position of Recording Clerk, and ex-Assistant Alderman Thomas Mulligan, of the Eleventh Assembly district; substituted, and James Kearney, Recording Clerk, removed. In place of the latter the new appointee is ex-Assembly hyman Colonel Michael C. Murphy, of the First Assembly district.

blyman Colonel Michael C. Murphy, of the First Assembly district.

MR. THOMPSON SPEAKS.

Mr. Thompson told a reporter of the Herald that he had heard rumors that he was to be arrested, but he had not yet been served with a warrant, nor was he advised whether one was forthcoming. He added that the business of the office was proceeding regularly. He will make no changes at present among the court clerks, but it is unofficially learned that a clean sweep in this direction will be made within a short time. The counsel of the new incumbent was busily engaged in examining the fee lists hadded liby the clorks attached to the office and comparing them with the statutes. The list, it is expected, will be completed early next week. Mr. Henry J. Ford, the new Deputy County Clerk, said the clerks, with but one or two exceptions, were disposed to work harmoniously. He had heard that he was to be arrested, but he had not yet seen the warrant. In fact, he was rather anxious to be arrested, so as to have the matter speedily settled.

A request made by Mr. Gumbleton for certain books of the office, met with an answer by letter, to the effect that the books in question were the property of the County Clerk'sother, and not the personal property of Mr. Gumbleton.

Also Mn. GUMBLETON.

A reporter of the Herald met Mr. Gumbleton,

erty of the County Clerk's office, and not the personal property of Mr. Gumbleton.

ALSO MR. GUMBLETON.

A reporter of the HERALD met Mr. Gumbleton, with Mr. McLoughlin, his former deputy, at the office of Mr. Beach in the course of the afternoon. "There are a good many wild rumors," said he, "but this you can say by my authority. No steps have been taken looking to my regaining possession of the office to which I was elected. And in reference to the story about a warrant having been issued at my request for Mr. Thompson's arrest you may be equally certain that no warrant has been applied for by anybody." Mr. Gumbleton was very courfecus and self-possessed, but there was a certain mental reservation about his manner that lett grounds to assume that, legally, the end is not yet. Mr. William A. Beach, his counsel, will leave the city for Rochester to-might, where he will probably be detained for several days. Upon his return, there is reason to believe, proceedings will begin in the courts to test the lega ity of Mr. Thompson's occupancy of the office.

Thompson's occupancy of the office.

ings will begin in the courts to test the legality of Mr. Thompson's occupancy of the office.

Register Loew was at his office all day. He had heard nothing except what had appeared in the papers about a desire on the part of some of the members of the Bar Association's committee to endeavor to bring his case to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. Loew left his office for home about four o'clock, and up to that hour nothing had occurred to give him concern on the subject. Among the attaches of the office the idea scemed general that the dismissal of the charges against the Register by the Governor had put an end to the matter and that the Bar Association would think twice before proceeding further.

All day long rumors flew thick and fast, with many believers. Corporation Counsel Whitney left his office early, and those who sought information as to whether E. D. Gale had already or would soon be removed from the office of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes and Assessments, had too seek it elsewhere. Among those supposed to be well informed in the matter of the crusade against the Tammany officials it was generally believed that not only would Mr. Gale be removed, but that the work of decapitation woulf extend to Corporation Attorney boyd, both whose appointments came from Mr. Whitney, which official, is now understood, to be in open warfare with Mayor Cooper against Mr. Kelly and his followers. The rumors of the day connected the Coroners' office with an early overhauling, and considerable uneasiness seemed to be felt in the Mulberry street office in consequence, and it was also whispered that tile management of the Fire Department will not escape the general scruttry that everybed yeems to assume is now about to be made over all the departments where abuses are believed to exist.

ensued:—
"Mr. Curtis, do you think that the Mayer has the power to appoint a successor to Mr. Erhardt without the consent of the Board of Aldermen?"
"I cannot answer that question without much investigation, and, as it touches a matter on which any lawyer is liable to be consulted by parties concerned, I snould prefer to say nothing about it."
"Well, the conduct of the Mayor in refusing to allow the Police Commissioners to be heard by their counsel is a past transaction and it is a public question. Are you willing to express an opinion upon it?"

counsel is a past transaction and it is a public question. Are you willing to express an opinion upon it?"

"Yes; I regard the conduct of the Mayor as exceedingly objectionable, and I have seen with regret a statement to the effect that he acted under the advice of the Corporation Counsel. I do not know that the statement is correct; but I cannot concur in the view of his duty or authority that was taken by the Mayor, under whatever advice he acted. It has been suggested that this removal of public officers is an executive act, and not at all judicial proceeding. In my opinion the distinction is not well taken in the sense and with the consequences claimed for it. It must be remembered that under the charter of this city the heads of departments may be removed by the Mayor for cause and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect to the approval of the ciovernor expressed in writing. And in order that the diovernor may have the means of determining in all cases whether sufficient cause exists the Mayor is required to lay his reasons for the removal before the tovernor in writing. These provisions in effect establish a tribunal of two branches. In the first instance the Mayor is to find the existence of a cause, and in finding it he is to give the officer an opportunity to be heard. The inding having been laid before the Governor he is to approve the removal before it can take effect. Now, the act of removal of a public officer is undoubtedly an executive act; but the proceedings before the Mayor in ascertaining the cause upon a hearing is beyond all question in my judgment of a judicial nature. He is not to act upon caprice, he is not to act upon political policy, or upon any outside polity whatever, but he is to find a cause the Mayor must exercise judgment, and honestly and truly certify the results of his judgment. Opportunity to be heard necessarily implies that the accused officer or the person whose removal is in contemplation shall be allowed to addice anything

A CONSTITUTIONAL BIGHT.

tution of the State, which article contains what is commonly called the Bill of Rights, embraces the following provision:—'And in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions." This provision is found in company with those other great securities of personal rights which the constitution has established for all persons whatever, who dwell or are present within the limits of the State. I cannot doubt that the proceeding before the Mayor by which he is to as ertain as a preliminary step for the action of the Governor the existence of a cause for removing a he ad of one of the city departments is a trial in a court within the meaning of this constitutional provision. The Legislature, in my opinion, has not made and cannot make a law which will authorize one executive officer to remove another tor cause, without allowing such officer to be heard by counsel if he shall elect to be so heard. The constitutional provision is too broad and peremptory to allow of the exercise of such power. It is to be observed that the language of the constitutional provision does not confine it to proceedings usually called criminal or to proceedings in criminal courts. The language is, "in any trial in any, court whatever." A court martial, for example, or a military court of inquiry, is not necessarily a criminal court. The proceeding may be instituted for something less than punishment for crime, yet no one would probably claim that an accused person can be made to detend in a court martial or a military court of inquiry, without being allowel, in some form, the aid of counsel. Wherever there is a party accused of anything standing before any kind of tribunal which has the power to inflict upon him any penaltry, whether it be a loss of liberty or of property or of office, he must be allowed to defend by counsel or the constitution will be violated. Id on not know whether the public properly appreciates the nature of the privilege which the law

TON-DECLINES TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE ACCUSED POLICE COMMISSIONERS-SAYS HE IS NOT INCLUDED IN MAYOR COOPER'S CHARGES.

Washington, March 22, 1879.

Police Commissioner Wheeler is staying in Washington for a short time, having come here on his way to Aiken, S. C., seeking rest and intending to remain South until his health is improved. He says he informed Mayor Cooper of intention to leave New York several weeks ago and told him his address was at Police Headquarters if he wanted him. At the time he left New York he says nothing was known to him of the pending difficulty, and no charges having been made the removal of his associates. He has no doubt that it is the intention of the Mayor to remove the Commissioners, but whether he is included is not known to him. Mr. Wheeler does not question the authority of Mayor Cooper to carry out his determination. The parties removed will undoubtedly protest, and the question whether they are to remain out of office will be for the courts to decide.

to decide.

BAS NOTHING TO SAY.

In reply to the question whether he had anything to say in explanation to the alleged troubles, he said he did not wish to express any opinion now. The gentlemen arraigned were fully competent to take care of, their side, and as he was not one of the parties accused he did not see why he should make any statement at this time.

"Do you intend to visit Aiken before returning to New York?"

"I cannot tell you now whether I shall carry out my purpose in leaving New York. My health is not good, and when I lett New York it was my intention to go direct to South Carolina. I found the weather very agreeable here in Washington, and shall remain for a while anyhow. At least I shall not go back to New York until the spring is further advanced and the cold weather at an end.

#### TAMMANY'S SOLACE.

THE HEROES OF THE WIGWAM CONDOLING WITH THE EX-COUNTY CLERK-CONDEMNING GOV-EPNOR BORINSON AND MAYOR COOPER.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held long session last evening in the Wigwam on Fourteenth street. All the prominent members were present, it having been whispered about that busiacted. After some routine matters had been acted upon the following series of preambles and resolu-

upon the following series of preambles and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas we are now upon the eve of a Presidential election whose issue will in all likelihood decide the fate of popular government in this country; and whereas it has been again and again demonstrated, first, that the thirty-five electoral votes of the State of New York are absolutely essential to the success of the democratic party in the nation, and, secend, that the trimph of democracy in this State can only be secured when by presenting a united front to, our opponents the full vote of the party in the city of New York is polled; and whereas the full democratic vote of the city of New York cannot be polled which harmony is wanting in the councils of the party, and while ambitious leaders, in pursuit of their own settlish aggrandizement, continue by dishonorable combinations with the common enemy, by covert stratagem and even by open violence to assault for harmony with words and sets which inset of nearly begut anory passion, proveders, and the regular organization in this city and reply to its call for harmony with words and sets which in wast of necessary to the continuance of the factions soienn protest against the continuance of the factions warfare which is now being waged against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, under the hanner of Faunamy Hall, fought against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, under the hanner of Faunamy Hall, fought against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, under the hanner of Faunamy Hall, fought against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, under the hanner of Faunamy Hall, fought against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, under the hanner of Faunamy Hall, fought against the 60,002 democratic voters of this city, who at the last election, and the city fate and nation.

Resolved, That it deprecates and condemns the course of foreror Lucius Robi

### KID GLOVE REAPPRAISEMENTS.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago some extensive invoices of kid gloves, consigned to A. T. Stewart & Co., were advanced in price by the Apthe special agents of the Treasury. The importers sought the only remedy available to them, that of a reappraisement. Tais was granted, and the merchant appraisers appointed by the Collector wero Messrs. Horace B. Claffin, of H. B. Claffin & Co., and W. H. Halstead, of Halstead, Hines & Co., who acted on three and four invoices respectively. The on three and four invoices respectively. The former signed a report advancing the gloves from forty-two francs to forty-seven tranes, while Mr. Haistead's report advanced these goods from forty-two francs to forty-six francs per dozen, with an increase of three francs for each additional button. General Ketchum made a report on this subject to the Collector as far back as February 1, but it was not acted upon by the latter until within the past week. General Ketchum advanced the price of the gloves from forty-two to fifty-two francs, with an increase of five iranes for each additional button. This report has been approved by Collector Merritt, and there is, therefore, no appeal from it. The advance being more than 10 per cent carries with it a penalty of 20 per cent on the invoice price of the goods. This decision will affect many more invoices of the same kind or merchandise, invoiving probably several hundred thousand dollars. The report of General Ketchum covered fifty-iwo pages of closely written matter, embracing the testimony of a large number of witnesses as well as the Treasury agents' reports, made from investigation into the trade, as observed by them in Europe. The decision of the Collector in this case has created great ex-thement among the importers of kid gloves, and unless Congress comes to their relief they can obtain no redress. The fact of their asking for a reappraisement is a waiver of subsequent advances, which precideds the merchant from taking his case into court. former signed a report advancing